permitted to proceed in order, whereupon Mr. Hoar made the point of no quorum, and a call of the Senate ensued. The words above quoted were read from the desk, and then upon a renewal of Mr. Faulkner's motion Mr. Allen was permitted to proceed in order. He yielded to Mr. Gear, who said that he was willing to leave his record and his political conduct to the people of Iowa, who best knew him. He was sorry, however, that he had been drawn into the altercation, for it only verified the truth of an old adage, that you could not touch pitch without being defiled.

Mr. Allen resumed his remarks at the point where they had been interrupted, first paying his respects to his "antiable and distinguished friend, the Senator from Iowa, whom he loved with all the love of a son for his erring father," and to his "exceedingly amiable and conscintious friend from Massachusetts," who kept a kindly eye upon him, so that he should do no dangerous thing in the Senate chamber. Continuing his argument he contended that Mr. Weaver was not a confiscationist, but a man than whom there was none in the country better equipped to discharge public duties; a lawyer of distinction in many courts, where some of the men in the Senate, who sneered at him, would not be permitted to take a back seat. "The honorable Senator from Iowa and my always amiable friend from Massachusetts," said Mr. Allen, "never gave to this country the moral force and intellectual power that has been given to it by James B. Weaver."

DOESN'T LIKE TO BE LAUGHED AT.

DOESN'T LIKE TO BE LAUGHED AT.

As Mr. Allen was proceeding along these lines he was interrupted by laughter in the chamber, and severely denounced such conduct. "We are not laughing at what the Senator says," replied Mr. Chandler with apparent sincerity, "but at the way in which he says it."

Mr. Allen yielded to Mr. Chandler on a motion to proceed to executive business, but Mr. Hoar, as he did not expect to be present when Mr. Hill finished his speech or when a vote was taken on the resolution, asked leave to make a few remarks on it. He thought the resolution perfectly proper and supported it. It did not, as he understood it, impute any wrongdoing on the understood it, impute any wrongdoing on the part of any official of the Government, and he was surprised to find opposition to it. It was an investigation which he did not believe any previous Administration would have objected to, and one which was necessary for the better information of the Senate. He would like to know whether the Government had lost ten or more millions by selling an issue of bonds to a syndicate, as had been alleged, and why the money obtained by the sale of bonds had been used for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government.

used for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government.

Mr. Hill said that on Monday he would analyze Mr. Hoar's remarks and answer them at length.

Mr. Hoar said that he would be present on Monday, and he would be happy to receive any blast from the Senstor. He expressed his belief that the bond-issuing power had been used for a purpose for which it had never been intended, and that such use of it constituted a great public danger and menace.

and that such use of it constituted a great public danger and menace.

The matter having been laid aside, House bill authorizing the Aransas Harbor Terminal Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Corpus Christi Channel in Aransas County, Tex., was taken from the calendar and passed with an amendment. The Senats then at 5:35 adjourned until Monday.

OBSTRUCTION IN THE SENATE. IT SEEMS TO BE MR. GORMAN'S PURPOSE TO DELAY ADJOURNMENT.

Washington, April 17 .- The attendance in the Senate this morning was sr all, and when, after the dis-position of routine business at 12:15 o'clock, Mr. Cannon, of Utah, sought to call up Senate Resolution No. 102, directing the Secretary of the Interior to open the Uncompagnre Reservation in Utah to settlement in accordance with existing law, the pint of no quorum was made This resolution lost its place as unfinished business and went to the caiendar yesterday when Mr. Peffer's bond resolution was taken up. Mr. Cannon moved to take it up again and consider it until 2 o'clock without displacing the bond investigation resolution. Upon the call of the Senate fifty-nine Senators responded, more than a quorum, and the joint resolution was then taken up. Upon Mr. Cannon's suggestion the order of business was laid aside for twenty minutes in order to permit Senator Vilas, who antagonizes the resolution, to reach the chamber.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) suggested that in the absence of Mr. Vilas—who desired to be heard on the subject—the matter go over until to-morrow.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. 4.) remarked that there must be some purpose back of the constant attempts to delay business. If there was, it might as well be de-

welloped now as at any other time.

Mr. Gorman disclaimed any such purpose. The Democratic side of the chamber had surrendered, he said, as gracefully as possible to the "combine" on the other side, and had looked forward to the expediting of business. There had been no delay on his side; no obstruction on any matter. But Demo-cratic Schators had noticed with wonder that the

programme to be followed. Democratic Senators, he added, were ready to agree to any proper programme for the conduct of business.

Mr. Aldrich said it was well known that neither party had a najority in the Senate. And as to a programme, he would propose one now. That was to dispose of all matters that were now unfinished, so that the country might be relieved (if that was the proper word) of a further session of Congress.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) got into the discussion and suggested facetiously that Mr. Gorman might be more cheerful and not try to frighten Senators.

"I am delighted," Mr. Gorman retorted, "that I have succeeded in frightening the Senator from New-Hampshire. I have accomplished a great feat in doing so; for he has recently frightened his own party." (Laughter.)

Hampshire. I have accountly frightened including so; for he has recently frightened including so; for he has recently frightened including the party. Mr. Gorman added that there would be no obstruction of legislation on the Democratic side; neither would any undue haste be permitted, so that gentlemen might be off for the summer season or for "other matters." (Laughter.)

Mr. Vilas, having in the meantime come into the chamber, made an argument against the Uncom-

THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT DEAN. SOME QUESTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S POWERS

Washington, April 17 (Special).-An interesting question has come before the authorities of the War partment. It arises in connection with the case of Lieutenant Dear, 4th Cavalry, Some time ago this officer was sentenced to lose four files by courtmartial. He has now applied to the Secretary of War for a restoration of numbers—that is, that he be placed ahead of those who have superseded him rank. Various questions come up in connection with the application. Among others is one as to whether the President has the right to pardon an officer of the Army for an offence committed, and if so, does such act restore the officer to his former ilitary rights and station? Another question is, Would it be wisdom on the part of the authorities restore an officer to his former rank, and incident-ally would this not be setting aside a punishment awarded for the commission of irregularities? A legal brief of the case, together with recommendations, is being prepared for Secretary Lamont's con-sideration, but so far no formal conclusions have

ere is a precedent, some of the officials at the War Department think, which bears on the case of Lieutenant Dean. It is that of Lieutenant Churchill, who reacquired lost numbers by direction of the President. In relation to the question of restoration of numbers lost by sentence of court-martial, the Attorney-General of the United States has in three cases held that the President can give back files to officers at any time before the promotion of those who superseded them comes about. The opinions hold that the President in such cases can issue either a full or a limited pardon. Under a full pardon an officer would get back all numbers lost, except in cases where officers had been promoted. Files lost, which have been filled by advancement, cannot be regained, but the President can restore to an officer one, two, three, four or any number of files in other cases. Once an officer benefited by the misfortune of another has been promoted, a pardon cannot affect his case, but if one or more officers have superseded an officer punished by court-martial in this way, and he or they have not been advanced, the President has authority of law, according to the opinions of the Attorney-General, to give back to the officer sentenced all remaining files lost in the Brade in which he was at the time the punishment was awarded.

Spring

dicine means Hood's Sarsaparilla, becaus ood's Sarsaparilla is known to be the standard

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Tons of Roses years' success Colgate's Soaps and Perfumes.

IS THE NATION A ROBBER!

BITTER DEBATE OVER THE PAYMENT OF WAR CLAIMS IN THE HOUSE.

THE GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF DEFRAUDING PRIVATE CITIZENS-SPEAKER REED CRITI-

CISED BY MR. WALKER AND DE-FENDED BY MR. DOCKERY.

Washington, April 17.-This was an oldfashioned field day in the House of Representatives, with radical variations. It was private bill day under the rules, when bills to pay claims arising out of the war, which in the past afforded opportunity and excuse for fighting the battles of the Rebellion over again, were under consideration. To-day, however, the contest was waged largely between Republican members who advocated the payment of the bills reported by the Committee on War Claims and those who favored postponing action, and some of the statements were startling in their

The first bill was that authorizing the appointment and retirement as a second lieutenant of cavalry of Frank M. Marshall, for thirtyfive years a hospital steward.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) made a vigorous speech against the bill. It was, he said, running into the ground the principle that the man who had bared his breast to the brunt of battle and taken his chances of being shot down in his prime should be pensioned. This man was not in that class, and why, he asked, should other men, who had served their country in the field, be taxed to support him? The committee refused-63 to 24-to order the

bill laid aside, with a favorable recommendation. In the course of the discussion on the next bill, to pay to Peter Cooke, of Lonoke County, Arkansas, \$904 for supplies furnished to the United States Army, Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.), chairman of the Committee on War Claims, arraigned Congress for its failure to discharge its just obligations. This house ought to do one of two things, said Mr. Mahon, either it ought to pay the findings of this court, or it ought to abolish the Court. Referring to the case before the House, he said: "The simple question is whether this House proposes to pay findings of the Court of Claims in cases of this kind, or whether it proposes to pay no attention to them. say either you ought to stand by the Court and pay the judgment which it renders, or you should abolish your Court and save the hundreds of thousands of dollars that are now expended in the investigation of these cases.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.) followed in answer to Mr. Mahon. He called attention to the terms of the Bowman act under which these claims were certified to the Court of Claims to show that the findings of the court were not judgments and were subject to review by Congress. The payment of the pending bill, Mr. Ray said, would open the doors of the Treasury to claims which, if allowed, would keep the present Administration and the succeeding one busy selling bonds until

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) made a speech bitterly arraigning the Government. He had a bill on the calendar, he said, which he had desired to call up out of order when the committee began its session, but had been unable to do so. He opened with the statement: "I desire to say deliberately, that no robbers ever built castles on the Rhine from which to levy tribute upon the commerce of that river which equalled this

Government in its robbery of honest creditors." In every Congress of which he had been a member, Mr. Walker continued, the leaders had put forward such measures as had been discussed to-day to use up the time so that distinguished Senator from Rhode Island and his colleagues had not marked out some well-defined programme to be followed. Democratic Senators, he ferring to that which made the Marshall bill the order of the day), of the Chair to-day."

As to the bill before the House and others like it, Mr. Walker said, there ought to be an excuse sought; "yes, sought, to pay the claims of the loyal citizens of the South for the supplies and material furnished to the Army of the Union, found to be due after examination. He pleaded for payment of them, whatever their amount, and asserted that the scrutiny of them as to their amount, was due to a purpose practically to steal the amount from the claimant by which it would be reduced." When he went to the Speaker, said Mr. Walker, and asked to be recognized to present a bill for consideration, what was the inquiry with which the request was met? "Is it honest? Is it just? Has it been examined and found correct by the tribunal to whom it was referred? Oh! no. But (with great scorn) 'How much is it?" In conclusion, he denounced with much force the policy which prevented the payment of these claims "for miserable, contemptible, partisan reasons." plies and material furnished to the Army of

claims "for miserable, contemptible, partisan reasons."

Mesers. McCall (Rep., Tenn.) and Evans (Rep., Ky.) appealed to the House to pay these claims coming from the loyal residents of the South as a matter of justice and equity.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) argued against the payment of these claims and appealed to the Democratic members to take the same position. "I honor," he said, "the Speaker of the present House, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, for standing like a lion in the path of members who sought to pass bills to take large sums of money out of the Treasury." (Applause.) Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), responding to those Republicans who had attacked the policy of refusing to pay these claims, said the only question to consider was one of ability. The House was confronted by a condition, and the question was what can it do? He repudiated the insinuation that the leaders of the House or those responsible for its management had sought arbitrarily to obstruct the passage of bills.

or those responsible for its management had sought arbitrarily to obstruct the passage of bills.

The committee rose after Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) reported the General Pension bill prepared by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and it was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

At 4:50 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

A REPORT ON RECIPROCITY. MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION GATHERED BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Washington, April 17 (Special).—The Committee on Ways and Means through a sub-committee of which Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, is chairman, has been investigating the subject of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and foreign countries and has collected a large store of useful and valuable information and facts relating to the practical operation and results of the reciprocity provisions of the Tariff act of 1890 by virtue of which reciprocity arrangements were effected be-tween the United States and a number of foreign countries and dependencies, including Austria-Hun gary, Brazil, Germany, British West Indies, Spanish West Indies, San Domingo and the Centra American States. The effects of the sudden abrogation of those arrangements by the act of 1834 upon the trade between the United States and the countries mentioned were exceedingly serious and injurious, as will be strongly indicated by the re-

injurious, as will be strongly indicated by the report of the Ways and Means Committee, which will be submitted to the House of Representatives before the end of the present session.

Of course no reciprocity legislation can be expected at this session, and none is expected by the Ways and Means Committee, the members of which clearly recognize and realize the fact that no such legislation can be enacted except as part and parcel of a general revision of the tariff. On this point some misunderstanding seems to exist in certain quarters, and some publications have appeared which were calculated to mislead persons who are interested in the subject and in the investigations of the Ways and Means Committee. There is no design to propose any bill which would affect tariff rates generally. A sufficient and controlling reason against such a proposition is that even if a bill should pass the House of Representatives it would be buried in the Senate. Tariff legislation must wait until the latter body is controlled by a majority which will neither shirk its responsibilities nor play into the hands of a free-trade Democratic minority.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES. Wedding

THE ECONOMIC POSTAL SYSTEM FAVORA-

BLY CONSIDERED. A WRIT OF ERROR GRANTED TO E. R. CHAPMAN

-LIEUTENANT PEARY CONTEMPLATING AN-

OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Washington, April 17.-The House Committee Postoffices and Postroads to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Loud, of California, to ex-tend the use of the mail service by providing for what is termed the "economic postage system," the object of which is to enable the Economic Postage Association to furnish to the tradespeople of the United States a convenient and cheap method of soliciting trade by mail, and to the public a con-venient and inexpensive method of placing orders. To accomplish these purposes the association asks the use of the United States mails, under such provisions as will give absolute security as to payment of postage to the Government, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster-General. It is the intention to furnish the coupon cards and envelopes of this association to business men for trade purposes, and it is desired to allow the postage upon all such cards and envelopes

allow the postage upon all such cards and envelopes to be paid through the association at the office of delivery. The effect of this legislation will be to place the expense of an order by mail on the receiver instead of on the sender. The following reasons for extending this privilege are advanced:

1. It would facilitate the use of the mails for business and trade purposes.

2. It would enable tradespeople to do over 80 per cent more business with the same expenditure.

3. It would give to local dealers a new system of soliciting orders from their customers.

4. It would serve the convenience of the public in mailing orders, instead of being required to deliver them at the particular place of business.

5. It would increase the revenues of the Government by the increased advantages granted.

It is said that all the business men of the United States would give an annual increase of \$30,500,600 net postal revenue as a result of the adoption of this new system.

The Court of Appeals this morning granted the writ of error asked for yesterday in the case of Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant sugar wit-ness, and admitted the defendant to ball in \$5,000 until the Supreme Court takes action in the matter. Chief Justice Alvey rendered the opinion. The decision made by the court was based upon a recent statement of the Supreme Court reported in 156 United States, 211: "We have heretofore decided that this court has no appellate jurisdiction over the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in criminal cases or in habeas corpus; but whether or not the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District, reviewable in the Court of Appeals, may be reviewed ultimately in this court in such cases where the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under the United States in drawn in question, we have as yet not been obliged to determine." United States, 211:

at the Treasury to-day. It is slightly heavier than the genuine, and the die upon which it was struck is not clean-cut as in the original.

The Navy Department is making a great mystery over its action in detaching Civil Engineer R. E. Peary from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and placing him on waiting orders. It was said yesterday that the order had been issued at Lieutenant Peary's request and that he gave no reason in his application. To-day, however, it was learned that Lieutenant Peary contemplates another exploring expedition, and had so informed the Department, but for some reason it was desired to keep this information secret.

ival of the flagship San Francisco and the cruise Minneapolis at Naples to-day. Admiral Selfridge will transfer his flag to the Minneapolis there and proceed in her to Cronstadt, where he will go with some of his officers to Moscow and St. Petersburg to at-tend the coremonies connected with the coronation of the Czar. The San Francisco will be docked at Naples, and, according to Navy Department officials, will return to the daty of caring for American in-terests in Turkish waters. Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, who was one of the

Board of Engineer officers which investigated the Nicaragua Canal route last summer, appeared before the House Commerce Committee He detailed the work performed at Nicaragua. He regarded the company's plans as impracticable in raising the dams four feet higher than was contemplated-a change which would involve great expense While he regarded the company's plans as im While he regarded the company's plans as impracticable, he did not doubt that a canal could be built. Speaking of the canal from a military, rather than a commercial point of view, he expressed the beilef that in the event of war with Great Britain the United States would have to abandon it, not being strong enough now to hold it. If the United States possessed the navai strength of Great Britain, it could easily be maintained. The canal, he thought, would cost \$133,090,000, not counting the interest on the money invested. With that amount the Government could construct a canal with a navigable depth of twenty-eight feet. He thought the United States ought to own a canal compecting the waiters of the Atlantic and Pacific. This was really a military necessity. He did not know of any route more tavorable than the one under consideration. He would not advise Congress to build any route more tavorable than the one under sideration. He would not advise Congress to the canal now. He thought it better to delay make more exhaustive surveys and calculation

mail service in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago and Cincinnati, Assistant Postmaster-General Nellson proposes to in-troduce it in other cities after July 1 so far as the limited appropriation at his disposal will allow.

The first National Congress of Religious Education under the American society devoted to that cause will be held in this city beginning on Monday evening next and continuing until Thursday afternoon.

Associated with the officers of the society in the call for the congress is a committee representing seven of the leading denominations, including, besides prominent pastors, Justice Brewer, of the Su-preme Court; Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, and J. L. M. Curry, ex-Minister to Spain. There will be ten sessions of the congress, at which General John Eaton, ex-United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. J. M. Gregory, ex-president of the Illinois State Industrial University, will preside. The list of speakers includes the names of sixty well-known educators and men in public life. These are Senator Thurston, of Nebraska; Edwin Willitts and C. W. Dabney, respectively ex-Assistant and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; the Rev. S. L. Beller, vice-chancelior of the American University; C. S. Abbert, Editor of "The Lutheran Teacher," Philadelphia; E. Blakeslee, author of "The Bible Study Union Lessons," Boston; E. W. Gilman, secretary American Bible Society, New-York, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, life director of the National Educational Association, and others. The theme for the first meeting, "Religious Education and National Prosperity," will be discussed by Senator Thurston, the Rev. J. E. Grammar, of Baltimore, and the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senate. General John Eaton, ex-United States Commissioner

ported a bill providing for the settlement of the debts of the bond-aided Pacific railroads. It is practically the same bill reported to the House by the House Pacific Railroads Committee, having been prepared by sub-committees of the two committees having jurisdiction in the matter.



There are a great many wrong ways of treating dis-ease. It is easy to make mistakes. Doctors make mistakes just the same as any body else. The doctors who make the fewest mistakes are specialists. They do one thing over and over and over, so that they know all that there is to know about it. In the 30 years that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant - Pellets have been sold, hundreds of thousands of people have taken them, and have

dreds of thousands of people have taken them, and have been cured by them. There is no longer any possible question of their efficacy. They are the product of experience, tried by time. They are intended to cure constipation. They are good for men, women and shildren. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, very easy to take, very quick in their action. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, two "Pellets" a mild cathartic. A great many people make the mistake of "sandbagging" their digestive organs. They take some strong and violent medicine, which creates worse troubles than it cures. Strong purgatives shock the system unnecessarily, and they do not cure constipation. Constipation is a thing that makes people listless and languid; makes their breath bad; wakes them up with foul taste in their mouths; puts black spots before their eyes; makes them dizzy; causes headache; makes them bilious; produces pimples and blotches—runs into all sorts of serious consequences. All this is cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—cured absolutely, perfectly, permanently. Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and receive absolutely gratis. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, and find out how to keep yourself and family healthy; contains 1008 pages, over 300 illustratiens and over 680,000 copies have been sold at \$1.50 each. The new edition of 500,000 copies is to be given away absolutely free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Silverware.

Book of illustrations may be had upon appli-cation or by mail upon inclosing stamp.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., 208 Fifth Ave., 1128 Broadway, N. Y. Factories-Meriden, Conn., Hamilton, Ont.

ENGLAND'S CASE WEAKENED.

A NEWLY FOUND DOCUMENT DISCREDITS THE VENEZUELAN BLUE BOOK.

THE ONLY IMPORTANT POINT IN A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR LIGHT TRANSMITTING A RE-PORT FROM SCHOMBURGK CUT OUT BY THE EDITORS.

April 17.-The Venezuelan Govern ment has laid before the Boundary Commission an authentic document secured recently among the official records of the Colony of British Guiana which throws grave suspicion on the accuracy of the Salisbury Biue Book, upon which England expressed a willingness to rest her claim to the disputed territory. This newly found document, in the opinion of those impartially studying the merits of the controversy, calls for a full and explicit explan ation from Great Britain to Parliament, for whose accurate information the Blue Book was os tensibly published. The inaccuracies do not appear in Professor Pollock's argument accompanying the case, wherein all the errors have so far been discovered, and in a few instances corrected, but in what purports to be the presentation of all the evidence in the case. The disclosure relates to Docu-ment No. 17, which begins on page 181 of the official publication, continuing over four pages and amounting to considerably more than a full newspaper The document in question is the letter from Governor Light, of the colony, to the Marquis of Normandy, dated July 15, 1839, transmitting a report from Schomburgk regarding his travels under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, before the distinguished botanist had been employed by the Government to devise a provisional boundary line. As presented in the Blue Book this

Mr. Schomburgk, employed by the Geographical Society to obtain information in the interior of British Guiana and adjoining countries, who has lately arrived at Georgetown, having furnished me with the annexed memoir and map. I am enabled to reply to Your Lordship's dispatch No. II, dated 12th of March, and to that of Your Lordship's predecessor, No. 74, dated 1st December, 1839.

Right at this point, the middle of the opening paragraph, the British official editors of the evidence have cut out the only matter in the letter that bears upon the merits of the dispute, and have laid themives open to a charge of garbling an official paper In the Blue Book the document goes on from point to speak of other matters irrelevant to the dispute and immaterial to the consideration of the the second paragraph of the letter, both of which were suppressed without the formality of the usua marks showing that any omission was made, and which are now supplied through Venezuelan chan nels, were as follows:

nels, were as foliows:

I shall observe there are no documents in the archives of the colony respecting the western or southern limits of British Guiana. The memoir of Mr. Schomburgk is therefore valuable; it confirms the opinions of the superintendent of Essequibo as to the western limits, and points out what may be fit subjects for discussion with the different Governments whose territories border on British Guiana. The Colombian Government is desirous of ascertaining theirs. I have had the honor of mentioning in my dispatch No. 105, dated December II, the predatory excursions of the Brazilians near Fort St. Joachim. Mr. Youd, the missionary, has been warned to leave Pirara; the Brazilian authorities have claimed it, and having sent an officer to discover an ancient boundary mark within the limit, it appears he assumed the identity of an isolated stump of a tree with the landmark sought. The limits of this province may be everywhere defined by rivers and chains of mountains more conveniently than by parallels, which may be proved by Mr. Schomburgk's memoir. Under the impression that, as civilization has begun among the aboringines, the British nation alone can protect them, I cannot too strongly urga the immediate decision of the limits of British Guians. Mr. Schomburgk's merit as a geographer will naturally point him out as a fit person to be employed in any commission for the question of boundary.

The fact here established that there were no documents in the archives of the colony respecting the western or southern limits of British Guiana at the critical period when both Brazil and Conbia were resisting the first encroachments of England, in the opinion of those now studying the question, seriously weakens the British contention, and for that reason apparently there was no hesitation in suppressing !

The duty of the Venezuelan Boundary Commisroe Doctrine was enunciated in 1823, British Guiana The confession that in 1829 the colony was

having been ceded to the English by the Dutch in 1814. The confession that in 1829 the colony was without a document bearing upon its southern or western boundary transfers the entire burden of proof upon Great Britain, and is held to invalidate all the British claims which cannot be fully substantiated by Dutch and Spanish records. Under ordinary circumstances the great mass of those archives quoted in the Blue Book might have had great weight with the Commission, but the discovery of falsification in quoting an English letter has thrown a cloud over all the other pages of the book and to-day the entire publication is regarded with distrust.

Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister here, is also having translated for the Commission the report of Don José Diguria, the Spanish Colonial Governor in 1763, to the Crown, which will be presented to the Commission in a week or two. The Blue Book gave two and a half pages to this document, which is considered by all concerned the most important extant on the relative limits of Dutch and Spanish territory before England appeared on the scene in South America. The closely written manuscript copy of this authenticated report, which is now being translated, covers 396 pages, and the Commission will be enabled to neglect the British extracts from it and study the complete report.

DOUBLE TURRETS FOR BATTLE-SHIPS. SECRETARY HERBERT GIVES HIS REASONS FOR ADOPTING THE SYSTEM.

Washington, April 17 (Special).-The Senate Naval Committee has made public an interesting letter from Secretary Herbert on the question of super-posed turrets for battle-ships. A few days ago the Senate adopted a resolution of Senator Chandler directing the Naval Committee to inquire into the ex pediency of placing turrets above one another. Mr. Herbert's letter was sent to the committee in answer the Secretary says in part:

Herbert's letter was sent to the committee in answer to a request for his views. In the communication the Secretary spys in part:

Plans of all proposed arrangements of the guns of the battie-ships were placed before the Board on Construction and were thoroughly discussed. I was convinced myself by the argument that the double turret was the better plan, and the Board so decided by a vote of 4 to 1, without any intimation from me as to my own opinion. Still, as this question was entirely new and the question of the adoption of the double turret one of exceeding importance, I decided to take further advice. I therefore selected the following officers: Admiral Ramsay, Commodore Selfridge, Commodore Sleard, Commodore Matthews, Commander Converse, for a long time in charge of the torpedo station; Commander Bradford and Constructor Bowies, as among the most eminent in the Navy, and submitted the question to them separately.

In order that these officers might have before them all the arguments pro and con, I directed that the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, who opposed this method of installing the batteries, prepare at length in writing the views of that Bureau, and that the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, who favored the method, should also prepare at length the views of the Bureau. Manifold copies of these arguments were prepared, together with drawings and plans, and submitted to these gentlemen. They replied, five favoring and Commodore Selfridge and Naval Constructor Bowles opposing the double turret plan. After having considered carefully again the arguments made by them and the opinions delivered by the several officers, I decided to adopt the double-turret system. It should be stated that some of the officers to whom this question was submitted, notably Commodore Matthews and Admiral Ramsey, had, like myself, begun the consideration of this question impressed with the decided opinion that the double-turret system. It should be stated that some of the officers to whom this question to the eight-inch gu

NEW-YORK CITYS WAR CLAIM.

REIMBURSEMENT OF MORE THAN \$2,000,000 ASKED FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

MAYOR STRONG, CORPORATION COUNSEL SCOTT AND CONTROLLER FITCH APPEAR BE-

FORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 17.—Mayor Strong, Corporation Counsel Scott and Controller Fitch, of New-York City, appeared before the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives to-day in behalf of the bill "to reimburse the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York for moneys expended for the United States in raising, equipping, supplying and arming militia and volunteer forces and in other ways to aid in suppressing the Rebellon." The amount of the claim, including interest at the rate of 4 per cent annually from the dates of the disbursement of the money by the city of New-York, is \$2,095,634. The main argument in support of the bill to-day was made by Mr. Scott, and t evidently made a favorable impression upon th committee, as Chairman Mahon subsequently said to a Tribune correspondent that the bili would be considered and probably be favorably reported to the House at this session. Before the measure is taken up in committee, however, Controller Fitch is to supply certain necessary data, showing the amounts of money disbursed, the dates of payments

and for what purposes.

The claim appears to have been forgotten for a long period. The disbursements which form the groundwork of it were from money borrowed by the city of New-York by authority of an ordinance dated April 25, 1861, and were made by the City Controller upon vouchers approved by the "Union De-fence Committee of the City of New-York," which onsisted of the Mayor, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, President of the Common Council and twenty-five prominent citizens. In August, 1861, Fernando Wood, then Mayor, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, calling attention to the fact that the city had expended about \$750,000 on account of troops raised under the call of President Lincoin. The Third Auditor of the Treasury, in reply to this letter, wrote that Congress had made provision only for the reimbursement of States on account of the raising and equipping of troops. In January, 1864. Fernando Wood, then a Representative in Congress, introduced a bill for the payment of the claim (then stated at \$651,720), and it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, where it was allowed to

The claim was not again heard of in Congress until February, 1888, when Bourke Cockran introduced a bill for its payment, which was referred to the Committee on Claims, where it also slept. The same fate overtook a bill for the same purpose which was introduced by Samuel S. Cox, also in the same Congress, and referred to the Committee on War Claims. In the Lilld Congress another bill was offered and referred to the latter committee, and two reports were made. One provided for ar examination and report by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other provided for the adjustment and payment of the New-York claim and many other claims of a similar nature. Neither of the bills received action.

It seems strange that this claim has been so long neglected. It is nearly thirty-four years since the "Union Defence Committee" ceased its disburse-ments under the ordinance of April 25, 1861, and went out of existence. Nearly all the members of the committee are dead, although William M. Evarts and perhaps a few others still survive. A list of the members of the committee may be of interest. Simeon Draper, James S. Wadsworth, Isaac Bell,

It is as follows: John J. Cisco, James T. Brady. Simeon Draper, James S. Wadsworth, Isaac Bell, James Boorman, Edwards Pierrepont, Samuel Sioan, John Jacob Astor, William F. Havemeyer, Rudolph A. Withaus, Prosper M. Wetmore, Abial A. Low, Moses Taylor, Moses H. Grinnell, Royal Phelps, William E. Dodge, Greene C. Bronson, William M. Evarts, Richard M. Blatchford, Alexander T. Stewart, Hamiton Fish, Charles H. Russell, Charles H. Marshall and Robert H. McCurdy.

The services of the committee were warmly appreciated and commended at the time. In receiving its members on November S. 1861. General Scott said: "On the breaking out of this great Civil War I recollect the great and important services rendered by the Union Defence Committee. I remember how you sustained the Government in providing troops for the defence of the National capital; how, by your zeal in equipping and sending forward with the means at your disposal large bodies of patriotic and excellent troops which came in good time, the tide of rebellion which commenced at Haitimore was turned against the enemies of our country. The Government had not the means of defending itself where they were most needed. This committee came forward and applied the remedy and averted the danger."

In its report on the bill in the Lillid Congress, the Committee on War Claims said: "Regiments of volunteers raised in response to the call of the President were equipped, companies were consolidated and new regiments formed. The troops were subsisted in New-York until ready for the field, and were then furnished with arms and clothing and transported to Washington, all without expense to the Government. In fact, this committee for a long time was the only authority in said city charged with these important duties, and through its exertions from ten to fourteen fine regiments of New-York troops were expeditiously furnished for the military service of the United States."

As now stated, the total amount of the original stores, \$2,473 to; clothing and equipments, \$489,66 23; al

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. A SLIGHT INCREASE SHOWN OVER THE COR-RESPONDING PERIOD LAST YEAR.

for the nine months of the current fiscal year from official figures made public to-day by Commissioner official figures made public to-day by Commissioner Miller, aggregate \$119,172,075 an increase over the corresponding months of 1895 of \$183,957, exclusively derived from tobacco and beer. The principal items of revenue were: Spirits, \$61,525,454, a decrease of \$2,377,465; tobacco, \$23,257,507, an increase of \$1,151,180; fermented liquors, \$24,459,737, an increase of \$1,758,-671; oleomargarine, \$996,329 a decrease of \$158,892; miscellaneous, \$340,046, a decrease of \$158,987.

AT THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE. AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME MAPPED OUT FOR THE SUMMER COURSE. Washington, April 17 (Special).-It is among the

probabilities that this year's class at the Naval War College will include officers of the Navy, the The coming session of the college is to be an ex-ceedingly interesting one. In many respects it will be the most important year of the institution. Captain Taylor, the president of the college, is anxious that the attendance shall be large, and that the class shall include not only officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, but those of the Army and the Naval Reserves. A short time ago, invitations were sent out to Governors of States, saying that the Navy Department would be to have officers of the Naval Reserve attend this summer's lectures. Now the Navy Department has informed the Secretary of War that officers of the military branch will be welcome at the War College. So far, the Secretary has rot decided whether he will accept the invitation or not. It is practically certain that one or two army officers will be on duty at the college ss in-structors, and it is within the possibilities, if not a probability, that several officers will be in at-tendance upon the lectures as students.

A number of favorable responses have been re-ceived from Governors of States to whom invita-

ceived from Governors of States to whom invitations were extended some time ago for members
of the Naval reserve to take the summer's course.
The informal scheme drawn up proposes that fourteen days of the course shall be so arranged as
to be of special interest to the Naval Reserves.
The present idea is to mix these officers with
the officers of the regular services, and devote
about seven days to study in the lecture-room, ard
an equal number of days to practical exercises on
board of the Cushing and Stiletto, and in field work.
All the States have not replied to the invitation
of the Navy Department. When all have been
heard from. a roster of members of the Naval
Reserves will be prepared. It is thought probable
at the Navy Department that twenty-five members of the Naval Reserves will be in attendance
on the lectures. Should Secretary Lamont detail
five or ten officers of the Army to take the summer course, the session's class would comprise about
fifty members of the various branches of the service,
regular and volunteer.

SENATOR MURPHY AT FORT MONROE. Fort Monroe, Va., April 17 .- Senator Murphy is

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW CLOSED. Philadelphia, Aoril 17.-The last day of the bench show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club brought a larg attendance, the hall being well filled with spectaChoice materials, Mi perfected processes tireless effort have met

Lundborg's **Perfumes**

Plant SWEET PEAS Now.

DEATH OF JAMES RICH STERM

HE HELPED TO BUILD THE SCHOOL YACHT AMERICA, AND WAS ON BOARD OF HER IN THE FAMOUS RACE

James Rich Steers, the last survivor of the ship and yacht building firm which built to famous schooner yacht America, died suddenly a 1:30 a. m. yesterday, from an attack of acute he. gestion, at his home, No. 143 East Thirty-and-He was eighty-eight years old, and, for a man his advanced age, was remarkably well present having enjoyed excellent health until a short to ago. He was born in Plymouth, England, on 0 tober 15, 1808, and was the son of Henry Rea who held an important place in the co department of the Royal naval dockyards at the



JAMES RICH STEERS.

port. His father removed the family in the sets of 1815 to the Isle of Guernsey, where he built to privateers for the French Government. In April 1817, the family came to this city and wet is Washington, where the father, who was employed in the Construction Department of the United States Navy Yard, made the plans for the frame Brandywine, which was the first warship with a round stern in the United States Navy. In 123 to family came to this city, where the father ber for the Dry Dock Banking Company, at Tenta. and the East River, the first marine railway con structed here. James R. Steers was then as p prentice under his father, and the first vected a which he worked was the 500-ton steamer on-ernor Walcot, which was the first vessel on hauled out of the water on a marine railway. The company then built a bank at Tenth-st. and ar-nue D, now known as the Eleventh Ward heat of which James R. Steers's eldest son, fary Steers, is now the president.

In 1836 a company was formed to recover the which was said to have been sunk in Revolution days on the British frigate Huzzar. James & Steele's father, who had the contract for the wat and who was assisted by his son, then invented at used in this task the first air-pump ever used a submarine operations. In 1829 the father and a built the United States sloop-of-war Peaced James R. Steers in 1830 became superintende the old shipbuilding firm of Smith & Dimon, when yard was at Fourth-st, and East River. He the married Miss Francis E. Hunt, of this city. The had four children, all of whom survive. The dren are Henry Steers, of No 10 East Thirtyst., president of the Eleventh Ward Bank; James R. Steers, jr., a lawyer, of No. 101 Park-ave.; Danies Steers, of Newport, R. L. and Mrs. Frederick E. Baker. Mrs. Steers died in 1870, and in 1878 Mr. Steers married Miss Marion E. Walters, of the

city, who survives him. for Gerard Stuyvesant, and afterward built men other yachts, among which were the Three Brot

for Gerard Stuyvesant, and afterward built many other yachts, among which were the Three Brothers, the Miller's Damsel, the Huzzar and others which will be remembered by the older yachtsman of the present time. In 1842, with his brother of the present time. In 1842, with his brother of the present time. In 1842, with his brother proved to be the fastest boat of her size at that time. In 1850 the two brothers formed the ship and yacht building firm of George & James R. Steers, whose yard was at the foot of East Twelthes. In October, 1850, this firm entered into contract for building the yacht America with John C. Stream Edward A. Stevens, George Schuyler, Hamilton Edward A. Stevens, George Schuyler, Hamilton Wilkes and J. Beekman Finley. In June, E. the brothers went in the America to England and August personally sailed her to victory our the far around the Isle of Wight, which resulted in the around the Isle of Wight, which resulted in the bringing of the America's Cup to this country, when it has since continuously remained.

The firm of George & James R. Steers continued in existence till 1857, when, on the death of his brother and partner, James R. Steers continued by his brother and partner, James R. Steers retired will a large fortune and the business was continued by his brother and partner, James R. Steers retired will a large fortune and the business was continued by his brother and partner, James R. Steers retired will a large fortune and the business was continued by his brother and partner, James R. Steers retired will a large fortune and the business was continued by his brother and partner, James R. Steers retired will a large number of noted ships yachts, among which were the United State fight of the George & James R. Steers continued to a state of the George & James R. Steers continued to a state of the Collines Line steems had partner member a policy of the Collines Line steems had a charter member and cannon attact. And the steems had been actively capacity of the Collines of the Collines of

IVES DEFEATS SCHAEFER.

GAME IN BOSTON FOR THE CUSHION-CARROL CHAMPIONSHIP.

tournament was ended here to-night, the final subeing between Frank Ives and Jacob Schade.

Ives won by a score of 300 to 284 and, therefore, the cushion-carrom champion of the world. It to all the cushion is the cushion of the world.

IN FAVOR OF THE TORREY BILL The New-York Credit Men's Association has

to Congress a memorial strongly urging the passed of the Torrey National Bankruptcy bill, of which of the Torrey National Bankrupicy bill, of some hope is entertained at the present session Congress. It is declared by the association that passage of the bill would be of immense advantate to all the merchants of the United States, and the debtors and creditors. The statement is made the "the failures of those engaged in the variable branches of commercial, professional and industry pursuits have reached the enormous number of the season of the